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APPLICANT : SHOKUBAI KASEI KOGYO KK;

INVENTOR : YAMAYA HIROKI;

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TITLE : FIBROUS COMPOSITION FOR MOLD

ABSTRACT : PURPOSE: To produce ceramic shell molds of high strength easily by using the mud-like slurry prep'd. by dispersing inorg. fibers together with fine powdery refractories into hydrolyzed liquid of colloidal silica or ethyl silicate.

CONSTITUTION: In the stage of producing ceramic shell molds to be used in a precision casting method, the mud-like slurry prep'd. by dispersing and suspending fine powder of refractories such as zirconium, fused silica, chamotte, Alundum, silicon carbide or the like in hydrolyzed liquid of colloidal silica or ethyl silicate and further mixing inorg. fibers such as glass fibers, carbon fibers or the like of 1-15mm lengths therewith at 0.1~1.0% basing on the weight of the fine powdery refractories is used as the material. The ceramic shell molds of high air permeability and strength are obtained with less coating layers to be applied on wax patterns.

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4. 機械質系鉄型組成物

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登発明者 山屋洋樹  
多摩市和田3丁目5番地1号の  
310  
登出願人 シンライ化成株式会社  
東京都千代田区内神田3丁目4

番4号新千代田ビル  
登出願人 富士フアイバーグラス株式会社  
東京都千代田区内神田1丁目13  
番7号  
登出願人 触媒化成工業株式会社  
東京都千代田区大手町2丁目6  
番2号  
登代理人 弁理士 月村茂 外1名

明細書

1. 発明の名称

機械質系鉄型組成物

2. 特許請求の範囲

- コロイダルシリカまたはエチルシリケートの加水分解液に耐熱性材料の微粉末と繊維長1ないし1.5mmの無機繊維を分散懸濁せしめたる泥状スラリーから成る機械質系鉄型組成物。
- 無機繊維がガラス繊維である特許請求の範囲第1項記載の繊維質鉄型組成物。
- 無機繊維がカーボン繊維である特許請求の範囲第1項記載の繊維質系鉄型組成物。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は、精密鍛造法において使用するセラミックシェル鉄型の組成物に関するものである。一般に、セラミックシェル鉄型の作成は、それに構込まれる地金の材質や型腔の大きさなどに左右されるが、通常6層ないしは10層のコーティングがくり返されて出来上がる。1層ごと

のコーティングには、スラリー材とサンディング材(スタソコ材とも呼ばれる)が消費され、しかも各層間の隔壁の乾燥には1時間から6時間もかけられている。素材や作業工数の節減のほか、工場日数の短縮、さらには、シェル鉄型造型室の床面積の削減などの面からして、コーティング層数を極力削減することが最も有効なシステムであると考えられてきた。

そこで、本発明者はコーティング層数を削減すべく試行検討した結果、コロイダルシリカまたはエチルシリケートの加水分解液に、ジルコン、耐熱シリカ、セラモット、モロカイト、炭化珪藻、アランダム、コランダム、フロマイト、天然シリカ等の耐熱性材料の微粉末の単体あるいはこれらの複合体を分散懸濁せしめた從前からの鉄型組成物に、新規に、繊維長1ないし1.5mmの無機繊維を添加混和した繊維質鉄型組成物をコーティング層の組成材料として用いることに依つて、鉄型の強度を高め、然もそれによつて、コーティング層数を削減できるこ

ホールが皆無になる等、製品質の向上にも大きく寄与している。

一方、無機纖維の添加によって焼成の生熱強度や乾燥強度が増加し、脱ロウ助の剤や欠陥は全くなく、また焼成および焼成時にはこの無機纖維が完全に燃焼または燃焼前化するため、焼成後のシエル鋼型の耐熱性はさらに一段とよくなつた。

本発明の焼成物に使用される無機纖維としては、ガラス纖維やカーボン纖維等が含まれる。これら無機纖維の好ましい配合割合は耐熱性材料の微粉末に対して0.1～1.0%で、最も好ましくは0.2～0.5%である。焼成にしてこれら無機纖維を適量添加配合することにより、鋼型強度は2.5～3.0倍増強され、それによつて、実質1～2倍のコーティング層数を削減可能としている。コーティング層数の削減によつて鋼型の通気性も向上し、加えて、鋼型の焼成時に無機纖維を添加したガラス纖維、カーボン纖維等の無機纖維が燃焼または燃焼して鋼型の中間層から外壁部付近に多孔質の層が形成されていることが確認等実験によつて確認され、鋼型の通気性はさらに改善され、ガス欠陥とくにピンホール、アラ

本発明の無機質系鋼型焼成物に混入剤、消泡剤等の添加剤を適量配合することにより、コーティングの作業性をより向上させかつ美麗な肌の焼物を造り上げることができる。

次に本発明を実施例によつて具体的に説明す

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第1表 鋼型焼成物の配合とセラミックシエル鋼型の曲げ強さ

項目	試験番号	実験例				比較例	
		1	2	3	4	1	2
鋼型組成物の配合割合	コロイダルシリカ膨脹液 SiO <sub>2</sub> 含有量(18-30wt%)	100	100	—	—	100	—
鋼型組成物の配合割合	エチルシリケートの加水 分散液 SiO <sub>2</sub> 含有量(18-20wt%)	—	—	100	100	—	100
ガラス纖維(3mm)	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
ガラス纖維(6mm)	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	—
カーボン纖維(6mm)	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
ノンオニオン系界面活性剤 (3.0%水溶液)	シリコン油粉末 (325メッシュ)	100	—	—	100	100	100
ノンオニオン系界面活性剤 (3.0%水溶液)	脱脂シリカ粉末 (325メッシュ)	—	50	—	—	—	—
ノンオニオン系界面活性剤 (3.0%水溶液)	シリカ粉末 (325メッシュ)	—	50	50	—	—	—
ノンオニオン系界面活性剤 (3.0%水溶液)	モロカイト粉末 (325メッシュ)	—	—	50	—	—	—
シリコン系消泡剤	ノニオン系界面活性剤 (3.0%水溶液)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
シリコン系消泡剤	シリコン系消泡剤	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
セラミック鋼型のコーティング層数	5	6	5	6	5	6	—
セラミック鋼型の曲げ強さ 荷重強度(kg/cm)	20.60	31.03	22.05	32.16	17.50	23.83	—

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加1号より、コーティングを5層施した実験例の試料番号1および3のセラミックシェル鋼型の曲げ強さは、コーティングを5層施した比較例の試料番号1のセラミック鋼型のそれよりかなり高く、コーティングを6層施した比較例の試料番号2のセラミックシェル鋼型のそれに匹敵していることが認められる。

また、コーティングを6層施した実験例の試料番号2および6のセラミックシェル鋼型の曲げ強さはコーティングを6層施した比較例の試料番号2のセラミックシェル鋼型のそれより大幅に高いことも認められる。

特許出願人 シンライ化成株式会社

外2名

代理人 弁理士 月 村



外2名

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(54) Fibrous Composition for Mold

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(72) Inventor: Hiroki Yamaya, 5-1-310 Wada 3-chome, Tama City

(71) Applicants: Shinrai Kasei K.K.  
Shin Chiyoda Building  
4-4 Uchikanda 3-chome  
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Fuji Fiberglass K.K.  
13-7 Uchikanda 1-chome  
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Shokubai Kasei Kogyo K.K.  
6-2 Ohtemachi 2-chome  
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

(74) Agent: Shigeru Tsukimura (and 1 other individual)

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## SPECIFICATION

### 1. Title of the Invention

Fibrous Composition for Mold

### 2. Claims

1. Fibrous composition for mold, comprising a mud-like slurry formed by dispersing and suspending fine powder refractories and inorganic fibers 1-15 mm in length in a hydrolysis solution of colloidal silica or ethyl silicate.
2. A fibrous composition for mold of Claim 1, wherein the inorganic fibers are glass fibers.
3. A fibrous composition for mold of Claim 1, wherein the inorganic fibers are carbon fibers.

### 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to ceramic shell mold compositions used in precision casting. Generally, the formation of ceramic shell molds is determined by the quality of the casting metal and the size of the product, but typically, they are finished with 6-10 layers of repeated coatings. A slurry material and a sanding material (also referred to as a stucco material) are consumed in coating each layer, and moreover, it takes 1-4 hours to dry the mold between each layer. From the standpoint of economizing on materials and reducing the number of operational steps, as well as reducing the number of processing days, and reducing the floor space of the shell mold production shop, the most effective system is now considered to be one that reduces the number of coating layers to the greatest extent possible.

Accordingly, as a result of careful research to reduce the number of coating layers, the present inventors found that it is possible reduce the number of coating layers in a novel manner by using a fibrous composition for mold by adding inorganic fibers with a fiber length of 1-15 mm to a conventional mold composition in which a refractory such as zirconium, fused silica, chamotte, malachite, silicon carbide, alundum, corundum, furomite [?], natural silica, or the like, either alone or a composite thereof, is dispersed and suspended in a hydrolyzed solution of colloidal silica or ethyl silicate. Moreover, in accordance with the present invention, it is now possible to conserve 20% of the cost of materials by reducing the number of coating layers, and of course it is also possible to improve the manufacturing process by reducing the weight of the molds, and to reduce the number of steps in the mold production process.

The inorganic fibers used in the composition of the present invention include glass fibers and carbon fibers and the like. An advantageous blending ratio of these inorganic fibers is 0.1-1.0% of the fine powder refractory, and most advantageously 0.2-0.5%. Likewise, by adding a suitable amount these inorganic fibers, the mold strength is increased 25-30%, thereby making it possible to reduce the number of coating layers by

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essentially 1-2 layers. Reducing the number of coating layers enhances the air permeability, and in addition, the formation of porous layers from the intermediate layers to the vicinity of the outer wall of the mold when inorganic fibers such as glass fibers, carbon fibers, or the like are melted or burned when firing the mold, is confirmed by electron microphotography, and air permeability of the mold greatly contributes to enhancing the quality of the cast article, so there are no gas defects, in particular pinholes, blow holes, or the like.

At the same time, the addition of inorganic fibers increases the green sandmold strength and the dry strength of the mold, and there is absolutely no mold cracking or defects at the time of dewaxing, and furthermore, since these inorganic fibers are completely consumed by melting and burning at the time of firing and casting, the collapsibility [?] of the shell mold after casting is further enhanced.

If the fiber length of the inorganic fibers added to the fibrous composition for mold of the present invention is less than 1 mm, then almost no increase in mold strength can be expected. If it exceeds 15 mm, then it becomes difficult to control the viscosity of the mud-like slurry for mold production, and since there is a decrease in rheological properties of the slurry, and coating applicability worsens, an advantageous inorganic fiber length is 1-15 mm.

The coating applicability can be further enhanced and cast articles with a beautiful surface texture can be produced by the addition of suitable amounts of additives such as wetting agents, defoamers, and the like.

The present invention is explained in detail with examples below.

A fibrous composition for mold with the ingredients shown in Table 1 is prepared by thoroughly agitating and dispersing with a low-speed mixer. Subsequently, the fibrous mold composition is immersed in a wax matrix, removed, and subjected to sanding, then dried for 3 hours, to form a coating layer. This procedure is repeated so as to apply multiple coatings, the number of which is given in Table 1.

The flexural strength of the resulting ceramic shell molds with differing coating materials was measured and the results are given in Table 1.

For the sake of comparison, measurements were made of the flexural strength of ceramic shell molds produced in the conventional manner without including inorganic fibers of Table 1, and the results are given in Table 1.

/Table 1 appears on the following page./

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Table 1. Ingredients of Mold Compositions and Flexural Strength of Ceramic Shell Molds

Item	Specimen No.	Working Examples				Comparative Examples	
		1	2	3	4	1	2
Ingredients Of Mold Composition (parts by weight)	Colloidal silica peptization soln. SiO <sub>2</sub> content (18-30 wt. %)	100	100	-	-	100	-
	Ethyl silicate hydrolysis solution SiO <sub>2</sub> content (18-20 wt. %)	-	-	100	100	-	100
	Glass fibers (3mm)	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
	Glass fibers (6 mm)	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-
	Carbon fibers (6 mm)	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
	Silicon fine powder (325 mesh)	100	-	-	100	100	100
	Fused silica fine powder (325 mesh)	-	50	-	-	-	-
	Chamotte fine powder (325 mesh)	-	50	50	-	-	-
	Malachite fine powder (325 mesh)	-	-	50	-	-	-
	Nonionic wetting agent (30% aqueous solution)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Number of coating layers of ceramic mold		5	6	5	6	5	6
Flexural strength of ceramic mold Strength at normal temperature (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )		20.50	31.03	22.05	32.14	17.50	23.83

From Table 1 it is determined that the flexural strength of the ceramic shell molds of the specimens of Working Examples 1 and 3 which have 5 coating layers is much higher than that of the ceramic mold of the specimen of Comparative Example 1 which has 5 coating layers, and is far superior to the ceramic shell mold of the specimen of Comparative Example 2 which has 6 coating layers.

Furthermore, the flexural strength of the specimens of Working Examples 2 and 4 which have 6 coating layers is much higher than that of the ceramic shell mold of the specimen of Comparative Example 2 which has 6 coating layers.

Applicants: Shinrai Kasei K.K. (and 2 others)  
Agent: Shigeru Tsukimura (and 1 other individual)

*Translated by John F. Bukacek (773/508-0352)  
jbukacek@japanesetranslations.com*

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